

PLAIN
DIRECTIONS
FOR
CURING VARIOUS DISEASES
IN
SHEEP,

AND FOR

*The management of Ewes after Yeanning,
and after Weaning their Lambs.*

ALSO, DIRECTIONS FOR

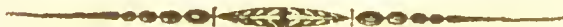
●URING THE MANGE AND KILLING
WORMS IN HORSES ;

AND

Curing the Mange and killing Ticks, &c. in Dogs.



BY ANDREW CARVOLTH,
OF NEWLYN, CORNWALL.



BROKENSHIR, PRINTER, TRURO.

1825.

[ENTERED AT STATIONER'S HALL.]

CONTENTS.

—0—

	PAGE.
The Scab in Sheep.....	7
Fellon	10
Rot.....	11
Scat or Scouring.....	13
Fly.....	15
Small yellow Lice.....	15
Black Ticks.....	17
The Foot Rot.. .. .	18
Blindness.....	18

—0—

Mange or Scab in Horses.....	19
Worms in Horses.....	19
Mange in Dogs.....	20

RECIPES.

- 1 For making a lotion for curing the Scab
 in Sheep..... 20
- 2 To make an ointment for curing the Scab 23
- 3 For making a drink or drench, for
 eradicating the Scab from the
 constitution..... 25

iv.

Recipe 4 For curing the Fellon in Sheep.....	27
5 For preventing the Rot.....	28
6 Pills for curing the Rot.....	29
7 For curing the Scat or Scouring.....	30
8 To prevent the Fly from attacking Sheep	32
9 For killing lice in Sheep.. ..	33
10 For killing black Ticks.....	34
11 To cure the Foot-Rot....	35
12 For curing Blindness.....	36
The treatment of Ewes in yeaning season.....	37
13 For a drench to be given to Ewes after yeaning	38
To preserve Lambs when young.....	39
Of the treatment of Ewes after weaning their Lambs.....	39

— o —

14 For curing the Mange in Horses.....	40
15 To kill Worms in Horses.....	43
16 To cure the Mange in Dogs.....	44
17 To kill Ticks in Dogs.....	45
Appendix, containing Certificates of cures performed.. From 46 to.....	56

INTRODUCTION.



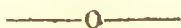
The success which for several years has attended the writer of this little work, in the treatment of various diseases that sheep are subject to, has induced many persons to desire he would publish his method of cure, by subscription, for the benefit of the public. He has at length complied with their solicitations, being unwilling that remedies which he has found so efficacious, should by any accident be lost. He has also added valuable recipes for curing the mange and worms in horses, and the mange in dogs.

It may be thought that the price fixed on this little work is too high ; but when it is considered that it is a collection of most valu-

able and long-tried remedies, which it has cost the writer great pains to procure, this will not appear to be the case; especially when it is known that several years ago the writer was offered ten pounds for the recipe for curing the scab in sheep only, and that the recipe for curing the mange in horses cost one of the writer's relatives half a guinea. It will not therefore be thought unreasonable that the writer, in benefiting the public by publishing these remedies, should seek a partial remuneration for his loss of time and his trouble in collecting them, and for putting it in the power of those who possess this book to dispense with his services in applying them.

The writer has thought it best to give a description of the different diseases he professes to cure, previously to the recipes, which will be found to follow in regular order.

DISEASES IN SHEEP, &c.



THE SCAB.

SHEEP are a valuable part of farm stock, and to see these animals in a healthy, thriving state, has been a desirable object with the writer of this little treatise from his youth. It was to be expected that he should do every thing for his own flock, which he judged conducive to their health, nor did he feel interested for the welfare of his own flock exclusively, but felt the same desire to see those of others in equally good condition. When any sheep that were diseased fell under his observation, they occupied his attention, and the method of effecting their cure was the subject of his

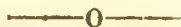
research, through every book he could obtain that treated on the subject, and by application to persons who were acquainted with the various diseases incident to these animals; and even by consulting medical gentlemen on the cause that produce effects on different systems ; and he has had the satisfaction to find his labour has not been in vain. In the first place, he made experiments for curing the scab on his own flock, which he completely effected, though he never remembered it free from that disease prior to the time of making these experiments, owing to their pasturing on an adjoining common, the sheep on which were always infected with it. This circumstance took place about the year 1806, in 1808 he cured the flock of Samuel Hoblyn, Esq. of Perranzabuloe, which flock had not been free for above 20 years.* He next cured the sheep belonging to Richard

*See the Certificate No. 1, in the Appendix.

Hosken, Esq. of Cubert; and those of Henry Andrew, Esq. of St. Clements, in 1809; and, as may be seen by the certificates in the Appendix, he afterwards cured the flocks of different gentlemen and respectable farmers; among others he cured the flock of the Right Hon. Earl of Falmouth, consisting of upwards of seven hundred sheep and lambs.

The writer wishes to call the attention of the public to the extermination of the scab from the different flocks in the parish of Cubert. This parish was proverbial for the scab in sheep, during the memory of man; but the disease has been completely removed from it by the application of his remedy, and since 1809 it has not made its appearance, but the different farmers have been able to warrant their sheep sound, which they have proved to be. The writer of this little book feels as confident of curing the loathsome and destructive disease mentioned, in the whole of a county or a nation,

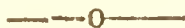
as well as in a single parish; and he asserts that any individual attending to the directions laid down in the following, pages, will be as capable of performing this as he is himself.



THE FELLON.

The Fellon in sheep is a disorder well known to farmers, as having carried off numbers of these animals of all ages. The writer has been equally successful in curing this disease as in the scab, having restored many sheep that were in a very advanced stage of the disorder; he has also, by way of prevention, drenched flocks when numbers of them have been dropping off, and not one has died subsequently.

Amongst others, the writer cured a flock of ewes belonging to James Hendy, Esq. at Ladock, in 1826. These ewes had lambs by their side, and many of them were taken with an inflammation, which ended in the Fellon, of which several died in a short time. By applying the remedy prescribed in severe cases, the disease was arrested, and the flock was restored to a healthy state.

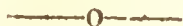


THE ROT.

The Rot in sheep is a most fatal and destructive disease. The writer of these pages does not pretend to cure sheep that are in the last stage of this disorder, for they are then infected with the fluke worm to such a degree, that in their debilitated state but few of them have strength sufficient to undergo the operation of salivation; though some have borne it, and have had lambs afterwards. (See Mr. Bulmore's Certificate) But what the writer has found most

successful is to drench the sheep in the earlier stages, in order to arrest the progress of the complaint. This disease, according to the statement of different writers on the subject, is a dropsy which attacks sheep in consequence of their feeding on swampy lands, and is the cause of the fluke worm found in the liver and gall of sheep; which worms, as some authors have observed, are the effect and not the cause of the disease; for they say there is an embryo in every system which begins to live when it meets with its proper flux; hence poverty produces vermin in different systems, without any nit. On the same principle, the dropsy gives life to the fluke worm. In order to prevent this disorder, sheep that feed on swampy lands should be drenched as directed, which will prevent the fluke worm. By attending to this direction, sheep may safely feed on such lands; the recipe will furnish all needful information on the subject.

It is presumed by the writer, that every intelligent person after reading the foregoing remarks, will discover the absurdity of the notion, that the fluke worm or *isle*, as some people call it, passes through the nose or mouth into the liver. Some writers tell us the fluke worm derives its name from the fluke of an anchor, which it resembles. The writer has always found a knowledge of the disorder to be half the cure, and he repeats that it is his full belief, that sheep may be fed on the most swampy lands with safety, only by attending to the directions hereafter given.



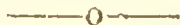
THE SCAT OR SCOURING.

This disease has carried off a great number of young sheep; it may be discovered by their dung passing from them very thin, and of a blackish colour; but in the last

stage of this disorder the colour is greyish, or almost white. Various are the opinions respecting the cause of this disease, but it appears plain to the writer, that during a dry summer whilst the sheep are feeding on parched food, should rain suddenly come on and cause the grass to grow rapidly, the young sheep are affected by this sudden change, and require their having recourse to salt as is practised by some graziers, who lay it on stones and in other places, in their pastures. For want of this remedy the stomachs of the sheep are overcharged with the young grass, and the usual consequence of a surfeit follows. The writer believes the giving of drinks, as prescribed for young sheep for the Fellon, has been the means of preventing numbers from falling victims to this distemper also.

THE FLY.

The fly in sheep has been very destructive. The insect blowing its eggs into their wool, and sometimes in dry wool, which has almost defied the efforts of the shepherd to prevent the progress of breeding worms on the skin. These worms have often proved fatal to sheep, by eating into their flesh to such an extent, that the animals have sunk under the torture.

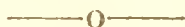


SMALL YELLOW LICE IN SHEEP.

These vermin, though very small, torment sheep to such a degree as to cause them to tear off their wool, particularly that on their sides. If suffered to remain for any considerable time, the sheep strip the wool from their backs and rub themselves as if they had the scab. A few years since ten sheep were bought by a farmer of a sheep

dealer, who warranted them sound. In the course of about ten days these sheep were seen scratching themselves and biting off their wool ; this induced the purchaser to apply to one of his neighbours, who himself was a very respectable farmer, and who for many years prior to that period had had the scab in his own flock, and who considered himself a perfect judge of that disease. He at once pronounced the sheep to be scabbed, and offered to come forward and make oath that they were in that state. On this the purchaser sent his man with the sheep to the seller, who lived about fifteen miles off, and who on examining the sheep, refused to take them back, being determined to risk a law suit rather than do so, thinking they were not scabbed. At length both buyer and seller having heard of the writer's acquaintance with this disease, came to a determination to leave the case to his decision. On examining the animals he pronounced them not scabbed, to which

decision the purchaser very reluctantly submitted, and he was not satisfied until he, through a glass, had seen the insects swarming on the skin of the sheep; he then took them home, and immediately applied the prescribed wash for that purpose, which killed the vermin, and the sheep became composed and easy. This is not a solitary instance of the writer being called in to determine on the same complaint, but he inserts this to show the similarity of its appearance to the scab, when allowed to advance to its worst state.



BLACK TICKS.

Black Ticks are very pernicious to sheep, but especially to lambs; they collect under the throat, and do them great injury; they also greatly increase in sheep that are low in condition, and very much prevent their thriving. These insects are so well known that they need no description.

THE FOOT ROT.

This disease is first discovered by sheep walking lame, and unless application be made in season, the most valuable sheep, particularly rams, are lost by it. This destructive disorder is attended with a violent inflammation.



BLINDNESS IN SHEEP.

This disease is very easily discovered by the animal wandering from its companions, missing its way, and stumbling like every other blind creature; the disease sometimes advances to such an height, that the eyes swell and rot out of the head; the writer has seen sheep in so deplorable a condition with this disease, that the wool has parted from the pelt and dropped off untouched.

MANGE OR SCAB IN HORSES.

This disease is first discovered by their losing the hair from their necks and about their tails; by their constant rubbing at every convenient place they can get at, and by their being very scruffy and breaking out in eruptions, by which their skin is wrinkled and very hard.

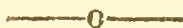


WORMS IN HORSES.

The writer does not undertake to describe all the different kinds of worms incident to horses, but will only mention the state of the horse when infested with this disease. It becomes thin in flesh on the same food that keeps other horses in high condition; It cannot bear much fatigue without great perspiration, and is sometimes griped; strikes its belly with its hinder feet, and discharges worms.

MANGE IN DOGS.

Young dogs when about to be weaned are often infected with this disease, which is discovered by their scratching themselves with their hinder feet, and crying and murmuring at the same time ; this disease seems to be peculiar to some description of dogs.



RECIPE 1.

For making a lotion for curing the scab in sheep.

Take 10 gallons of urine or pond-water, 4 pounds of roll tobacco, 10 ounces white arsenic, powdered ; 3 pounds soft soap ; 2 pounds bay-salt ; 2 pounds roach alum ; 2 pounds black brimstone ; half a pound of nitre ; 6 ounces white hellebore root or powder, a quart of oil of tar, a handful of bannel broom, and a handful of hemlock.

Put the whole in a pan or kettle, and gage the mixture with a stick ; after which boil the whole for three hours over a slow fire, adding as much urine or pond-water, occasionally, as will be sufficient to keep the whole quantity ten gallons. Strain off the liquid, which when cold will be fit for use.

To use the above.

Turn each sheep on the chine, so as to keep the head up. With a ball of wool dipped in the lotion, bathe the bare parts of the flanks and under the shoulders ; then part the wool in rows on the belly, so as to be able to bathe the whole. Afterwards let the sheep stand up, and parting the wool on the back, from head to tail, in three or four rows, so that the whole skin may be wetted—let the lotion be well rubbed in.

When the animal is very severely infected, particular care must be taken in parting the wool, so that the skin may be well

wetted. Sometimes the skin is almost entirely covered with the scab ; in which case the scab as well as the wool must be parted. In order to get at the skin. The rows or partings of the wool should be about an inch apart.

When the animal is very much diseased, not more than one third of its body should be bathed at a time ; leaving a day between each bathing.—No omission of the bathing should take place on account of the weather, whether favourable or not.

After having been bathed, the flock should be carefully examined, as parts may remain which have not been wetted with the lotion. This is discovered by the uneasiness of the animal, in which case, the parts effected should be well wetted with the lotion ; parting the wool as before, in order to get at the skin.

Sheep which have been cured often become again diseased by rubbing themselves against trees, hedges gates, &c. against which they had been in the habit of rubbing themselves before cured. In this case, the lotion must be used again.



RECIPE 2.

To make an ointment for curing the scab in sheep.

Take 3 ounces of quicksilver, and of balsam of sulphur, sufficient to kill it, which operation is to be performed by a chemist in a mortar. To this mixture, add 8 ounces of black brimstone; one ounce of white hellebore, in powder, and 3 pounds of clarified lard; melt the lard in a kettle or other vessel, and add the other ingredients; stir and mix the whole well together, so that the quicksilver may be incorporated with

the whole mass ; this stirring must be continued until the lard is quite cold, or the quicksilver will separate. When cold it is fit for use.

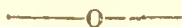
To use the above.

The ointment is required only in inveterate cases. The sheep is to be placed on its chine, as when the lotion is used, and the bare places of the flanks and under the shoulders anointed. The sheep should then be put standing and the wool parted from head to tail along the middle of the back, so as to expose the skin, which should be anointed ; the wool should also be parted, in the same manner, on each side, and over the shoulder and rump, so that the anointing may be all round the body, from under the shoulders to the flanks, but not over the belly.

The ointment is only to be used where the sheep have taken the disease again from rubbing against infected trees, &c. after

being washed with the lotion. It should not be used in wet or very cold weather. One pound of ointment is sufficient to cure eight moderate sized sheep; and after being anointed, the animals should be housed for five or six nights.

After sheep have been washed or anointed for the scab, it will be prudent to use the lotion again, immediately after they have been shorn; half a pint will be sufficient for each sheep—In the generality of cases, the use of the lotion will be sufficient, without having recourse to the ointment at all.



RECIPE 3.

For making a drink or drench, for eradicating the scab from the constitution of sheep.

In order to eradicate the disease from the constitution of sheep, the following drink should be administered twice to the animals that have been infected with the scab.

Take 10 ounces roll-tobacco, and separate it into leaves ; 12 ounces stone brimstone well powdered, and 10 ounces of nitre, bruised. Mix them together in a pot or kettle, and add a pint of tar and a full handful of bannel broom. Pour upon this mixture 4 gallons of water, and boil the whole over a slow fire until it is reduced about a third, which will be effected in about two hours. Then strain off the liquid for use.

A pint of this liquid will be sufficient for drenching six sheep—It should be administered with a small horn. The animals should be kept without food the night before they are drenched, and three days should elapse after giving the first dose, before the second is administered.

RECIPE 4.

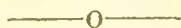
For curing the Fellon in Sheep.

Take 3 pounds of salt; one pound of nitre, and half a pint spirits of turpentine; stir them well together and add half a pint of tar. Stir the mixture again to prevent the spirits from separating from the water; then add 4 ounces of roll tobacco, opened; a large handful of bannel broom, and a handful of wormwood. Pour on these ingredients 3 gallons of pond-water; then boil the mixture over a slow fire, for about two hours; until the quantity is reduced to 2 gallons; then strain and bottle it for use.

To administer the above.

Bleed the sheep until it becomes faint, then give it the sixth part of a pint of the drench. Should it appear, in about an hour, that the animal is not better, bleed it again, and give the same quantity of the liquid as before.

To prevent young sheep from being effected with the fellon, a drench such as before described, should be given about Michælmass, and after the lapse of three days, a second. Should the flock be infected, it may be necessary to give those animals who have not yet taken the disease, a third drench, allowing an interval of three days to elapse after having given the second drench—The drenching should be repeated about the end of October, in the same way as before.—By attending to the directions here given, many thousands of these valuable animals have been preserved.

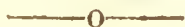


RECIPE 5.

For preventing the Rot in Sheep.

Take a handful of wormwood; a handful of rue; 4 ounces of the middle rind of an elm tree, a handful of elder berries, in

cluster, or of elder buds, if the berries cannot be obtained. Put these into a cauldron or pot and pour on them 8 gallons of water ; boil the mixture over a slow fire for two hours ; then strain off the liquid and add 3 pounds of salt and 4 ounces of nitre, and stir it until the salt is dissolved. A noggin of this liquid is to be given to each sheep every morning, for a week ; keeping the animals from food each night.—After drenching, each day, turn the sheep into their usual pastures.



RECIPE 6.

Pills for curing the Rot in Sheep.

Take 5 grains of calomel ; 5 grains of camphor, and 5 grains of opium ; mix them well together, and make the whole into 14 pills, which will be done by the druggist. One of these pills is to be given to each sheep for 14 successive days.

If the pills are too strong for a sheep, the animal will leave its food and be taken with a scouring, when this is the case, no more pills must be given until the scouring ceases. If the pills be not sufficiently powerful for a sheep, the disease will be found to increase, when a pill and a half must be given each day.

Whilst taking the pills, the sheep must be kept from water, and be housed by night.



RECIPE 7.

For curing the Scat or Scouring in Sheep.

Take a large handful of rue ; 2 pounds of the middle rind of an elm tree ; a quarter of a pound of the middle rind of black thorn ; 6 pounds of common salt, and a pint of spirits of turpentine. Mix these together

and add 6 gallons of pond water. Boil the whole about two hours, over a slow fire, and strain off the liquid for use. A pint of this liquid is sufficient for drenching 6 sheep.

The drench must be repeated every 4 days, until the disease is removed.

Sometimes the scouring ceases suddenly and the sheep becomes very weak, when the fellon or inflammation frequently takes place. In that case, the directions given for curing the fellon must be attended to.

When the scat is first discovered in sheep, they should be put into a field of new seeds, or an *aver* and *clover* pasture, growing after the preceding year's crop of corn, drenching them as before described.—The pasture of the sheep should be changed every 8 or 10 days, and they should be housed by night, if the disease affects them in winter.

RECIPE 8.

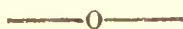
To prevent the Fly from attacking Sheep.

Take 2 ounces asafoetida, and 6 ounces of best vinegar; shake the mixture frequently, for two or three days until the gum is dissolved. Then add a pint of oil of harts-horn; a pound of sulphur; 4 ounces of white arsenic, and a sufficient quantity of common lamp oil to make the whole into an ointment; adding more oil as the ointment becomes dry in keeping.

To use the above.

Take a small quantity of the ointment on the hands, and rubbing them well together, until the ointment is dissolved, rub the hands over the back of the sheep, from the shoulder to the tail, and especially about the tail. This will prevent the fly from blowing in the sheep for one season. If the operation be performed in the spring, it will preserve the sheep from the fly until

they are shorn. After the sheep have been shorn about a month, the ointment must be applied a second time. The application must be made when the wool is dry.



RECIPE 9.

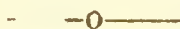
For killing Lice in Sheep.

Take 6 gallons of pond-water or urine, 5 ounces of white arsenic; one pound of soft soap, and a handful of the tops of hemlock, or, in winter, of the roots of it. Boil the whole over a slow fire for an hour, when it will be diminished to 5 gallons, after which strain and bottle it for use.

Directions for using the above.

The lotion is to be applied only to the back and sides of the animal; for this purpose, part the wool, from the head to the

tail, in rows, so as to enable the person using the lotion to wet the whole skin with it, which is done by dipping a sponge or parcel of wool in it, and then pressing the same with the hand upon the skin, along the rows—About a pint of the lotion will be sufficient for one sheep ; or if the animal be large, a pint and half may be necessary.



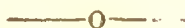
RECIPE 10.

For killing black Ticks in Sheep.

Take 6 gallons of stale urine ; one quart of strong brine ; 4 ounces of white arsenic ; one pound of roll tobacco, opened into leaves, and half a pound of soft soap. Boil the whole together over a slow fire, and afterwards strain and bottle it for use.

Directions for using the above.

Turn the sheep on the chine, and keeping up the head, examine under the throat and neck where the vermin are, and wet the skin with the lotion, in the same manner that is directed for killing lice, in the last article. Then examine the belly, and wet that also ; afterwards wet the back and sides, parting the wool in rows, as before directed.

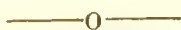


RECIPE 11.

To cure the Foot-Rot in Sheep.

The animal must be prepared for the following application by giving two drenches, the same as prescribed for the fellow. The sheep is to be kept without food the night before being drenched, allowing three days between giving the first and second drenches.—After the second drench let the

diseased foot be well washed with warm water and soft or barrel soap ; then take butter of antimony or spirits of salts, in a bottle, and with the feather of a quill apply it lightly to the diseased part ; repeat this application every day, until the humour is checked. When the disease is thus got under, take strong mercurial ointment, made by a druggist, half quicksilver and half lard. Rub this with the finger well into the diseased part, and then bandage the foot to prevent its being injured by dirt.



RECIPE 12.

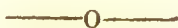
For curing blindness in Sheep

The sheep must first be bled ; if the animal be in high condition, the blood should be allowed to flow until it becomes faint. When with lamb, less blood must be drawn. After bleeding apply the following eye-water.

Take 3 drachms of Golard's extract; half a gill of camphorated spirits of wine, and a pint of spring water. Put them into a bottle and shake them well together, which must also be done before using.

Method of applying the above.

Pour a small quantity of the eye-water into the palm of the hand, and bathe the eye with it, moving the hand, so that the liquid may enter between the eye and the eye lids.—This is to be continued daily until the cure is effected.

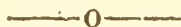


The treatment of Ewes in yeanning season.

At this season great care should be taken, especially where the grass is abundant, as it frequently happens that the milk increases faster than the lambs can draw it off, in which case the udders of the ewes become inflamed. Care should therefore be taken to milk the ewes when necessary. Should

the udder continue hard, it should be anointed with lamp oil—the oil of a porpoise is generally to be preferred for this purpose.

Those ewes that have been much injured in yeanning, should immediately after get the following drench, and they should be housed for three or four successive nights.



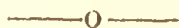
RECIPE 13.

*For a drench to be given to Ewes
after Yeanning*

Take a pint of beer; put into it two meat spoons-full of treacle, half an ounce of carraway seeds, and half an ounce of linseed. Boil these together for a short time, and when blood warm give half of it to a sheep.—After the lapse of 12 hours, give the other half.

To preserve Lambs when young.

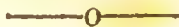
Lambs that are large frequently drop off when about three weeks old ; and as they cannot be drenched at that age, when they are perceived to be in danger, or any have dropped off, the tail should be cut, in order to allow the blood to flow, which often relieves them. Should they still fall off, bleed them over the eye, and give their dams the drench prescribed for the fellon, which will purify their milk.



Of the treatment of Ewes after weaning their Lambs.

When the lambs are taken from the ewes, and the latter are put into coarse pasture, which has remained without stock over the winter, they frequently become diseased and drop off with the fellon. To prevent this, after the lambs are taken off, the ewes should be milked daily, for a week at least,

and longer if it be found necessary. Immediately after the lambs are taken off, house the ewes, a night, and in the morning give them the drench prescribed for the fellow. After three days, house them another night, and the next morning give a second drench.



HORSES.



RECIPE 14.

For curing the Mange in Horses.

Take one pound of stone brimstone, well powdered ; half a pound of nitre ; a quarter of a pound of antimony, and an ounce ethiopes-mineral. Mix these well together in a dish or basin, and give a table spoonfull in a feed of corn, sprinkled with water, every day, for a week.

If the disease be taken in hand in the winter, the above powder should be given every second week, and the diseased parts should be frequently washed with the lotion prescribed for the scab in sheep. This will check the disease until the spring; about the month of April, or as soon as the sun gets strong, use the following ointment.

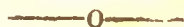
Two ounces of quicksilver properly mixed by a druggist with horse-turpentine or balsam of sulphur, so that both be completely incorporated; which if not done, it will endanger the life of the animal. To this add 8 ounces of black brimstone, one ounce of white hellebore, half a pint of spirits of tar; a table-spoon full of spirits of turpentine, two pounds and a half of hog's lard, and as much broken glass, of bottles, well pounded in a mortar and sifted through a fine sieve or strainer, as will fill the third of a noggin. Mix these in a pot over a slow fire, so as to blend the whole well

together, but without completely melting the lard, in order to prevent the quicksilver from separating from the other ingredients, as it will do if the compound be made too warm. When warmed sufficiently to allow of its being properly mixed, take the pot off the fire, and continue to stir the mixture until it becomes an ointment. With this rub the animal well all over the body ; if very soft, the mixture should be kept stirred whilst it is applied

Immediately before striking, give the following drench.—A quart of scalded milk ; 2 ounces of stone brimstone, powdered ; 2 ounces of green, or one ounce of dry elecampane root. Boil these together about half an hour, and strain off the milk for use. If the milk curdles, use the whey. —Give this blood warm.

The harness or furniture used by the horse should be put on immediately after striking which will prevent the disease being again communicated by them.

Ten days after striking boil an ounce of aloes in a pint of beer until it is dissolved, and give the same blood-warm, as a drench.—After getting this drench, the animal should be well washed, and then bled.—Two quarts of blood should be taken from a small or delicate horse, and between that quantity and three quarts from larger ones, according to the size.

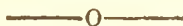


RECIPE 15.

To kill worms in Horses.

Take as much savin, cut in lengths of about 6 inches, as a man can grasp between his fore finger and thumb. Then chop this very small and boil it in a quart of scalded milk until the quantity is reduced to a pint and half. Give this blood-warm; if the milk curdles give the curds with the whey.

—After the lapse of three days, give another dose of the same—The animal should be kept fasting the night before drenching.



RECIPE 16.

To cure the mange in Dogs.

Take 4 ounces of roll tobacco, opened into leaves ; 4 ounces of soft or barrel soap ; 4 ounces of elecampane root. Put these into 3 quarts of strong brine, and boil the whole until it is reduced to 2 quarts. Let the tobacco be then squeezed out, and let the dogs be struck with the liquid. This should not be done over the whole body at once, as few dogs are strong enough to bear the application ; but after striking such part of the animal as it is thought its strength will bear ; allow a day to elapse before striking another part ; and so continue until the whole body be struck.

This solution is very effectual for destroying lice in dogs, and must, in such cases, be used in the manner before described.



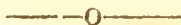
RECIPE 17.

To kill ticks in Dogs.

To make one gallon of the lotion, take 6 quarts of urine; 8 ounces of roll tobacco, opened into leaves; one ounce of hellebore root, and 4 ounces of soft soap. Mix these together, and boil the mixture over a slow fire until it is reduced to a gallon. Squeeze out the tobacco leaves, and strain off the liquid for use.

When applied, the lotion should be well rubbed over those parts where the ticks are found; the application will speedily destroy them.

The principle ingredients necessary for the Recipes before stated, have been obtained by the writer for many years, of Mr. Nathaniel Sleeman, Druggist &c, Truro, by whom they have been carefully compounded.



APPENDIX.



CERTIFICATE I.

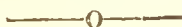
In the year 1822, the sheep belonging to the Right Hon. Earl Falmouth, were infected with the scab to a high degree; Mr. Curguven and myself hearing that Mr. Carvolth, of Newlyn, was in the habit of curing that disease, sent for him. He immediately gave his drink and applied his preparation, and in the course of six months cured upwards of 700 sheep and lambs, which became remarkably healthy, and have not had the least return of the disease since.

Also, in 1826, his Lordship's young sheep were infected with that grievous disorder, the Scat, or

Scouring, which carried off a great number. I sent for Mr. Carvolth, who immediately took them in hand, and gave them drinks for that disease, which also had its desired effect.

ANDREW KITCHEN.

Truro, May the 17th, 1826.

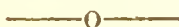


CERTIFICATE 2.

In the year 1823, Sir Wm. Lemon, Bart. had a flock of sheep which were infected with the scab to an alarming degree. On my being informed that Mr. Carvolth, of Newlyn, had cured that disorder, I recommended the Hind to send for him, which he did, and in about six months he made a perfect cure of all the sheep and lambs, and they have not had any return of that distemper since.

WILLIAM GLASSON.

Green Park, Feb. 24th, 1826.



CERTIFICATE 3.

Nearly fourteen years since, Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. had keeping on Ventennarran Downs, in the parish of Newlyn, 70 wether sheep which caught the scab from a neighbouring flock. By applying to Mr. Andrew Carvolth they were perfectly cured by twice striking.

(Signed) JOHN JANE,

Hind to Sir. C. Hawkins, Bart.
on Shepherds.

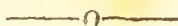
Dated, Shepherds, April 11th, 1826.

CERTIFICATE 4.

In the year 1809, my flock of sheep having the scab to a great degree, owing I believe to their having had that disorder for many years, I sent to Mr. Carvolth of Newlyn, who perfectly cured them in one year, and they have never had the smallest return of that disease since.

RICHARD HOSKEN.

Carines, Feb. 13th, 1826.

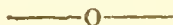


CERTIFICATE 5.

In the year 1822, my flock of sheep had the scab, By applying to Mr. Andrew Carvolth, of Newlyn, he soon cured them of the complaint.

C. F. ANDREW.

Nansough, March 18th, 1826.



CERTIFICATE 6.

This is to certify that my yeung hounds were cured of Ticks, in the year 1819, by a preparation received from Mr. Andrew Carvolth of this parish. (Newlyn)

S. GULLY BENNETT.

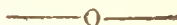
Tresillian-House 27th April, 1826

CERTIFICATE 7.

I hereby certify that my flock of sheep had the scab for upwards of twenty years, during which I was constantly trying to cure them, but without success. In the year 1808, I applied to Mr. Carvolth, of Newlyn, who at shearing time, in that year, struck my sheep with his mixture, and not a sheep of my flock has had the least return of the disorder.

SAMUEL HOBLYN.

Penhale, March 3rd, 1826



CERTIFICATE 8.

In the autumn of 1818, my father's flock were diseased with Rot or Fluke-worm. The old ewes we commenced killing, and continued so to do until we had only two left, which two by Mr. Carvolth's advice and superintendance, were salivated until they lost some of their teeth; upon which he desisted from giving any more medicine. We saved the two Ewes, which afterwards had a lamb each, and did well. At the same time we commenced drenching our Hog Sheep which were about 70, and also diseased, with a preparation from Mr. Carvolth, and succeeded in saving the whole, which were fatted and sold the summer following.

G. G. BULMORE.

Tregail, March 10th, 1826.

CERTIFICATE 9.

This is to certify that after my sheep having had the scab for upwards of twenty years, I applied to Mr. Carvolth, who cured them, and they have been sound for the last 18 years.

H. HAWKEY.

Trewollack, St. Wenn, 1826.



CERTIFICATE 10.

Having let my estate, situate in the parish of St. Neot, I took home the flock of sheep I had previously kept on that estate, to that on which I resided, the Manor of Cargoal, in Newlyn, and on examining them, found they were badly infected with the Scab, a disease very prevalent in that part of the country. Knowing that my neighbour, Mr. Carvolth, had always been successful in curing that distemper, I mentioned it to him, and he soon removed the disease from those sheep, so that not one of them on Cargoal were affected with it. This happened in the year 1820. I know Mr. Carvolth to be a person who has been useful to farmers in curing their sheep of different disorders.

W. TREMAIN.

Barton of Terice, Newlyn, April 10th, 1826.

CERTIFICATE 11.

This is to certify, that Mr. Andrew Carvolth. in the year 1825, in a short time, perfectly cured my flock of sheep, to the number of 100 of the scab; and also he drenched 100 young sheep for the fellow, and that remedy had its desired effect. Previously to this they were dropping off very fast, but after twice drenching not one more died. He also made a perfect cure of the Sheep Rot, in my flock of sheep, and I consider him a perfect judge of the above complaints, and capable to undertake the cure of any number of sheep which may be afflicted.

WILLIAM ROWE.

Cargoal, Newlyn, Feb. 1st, 1826.



CERTIFICATE 12.

I have the satisfaction to inform the public, that the Rot in sheep may be cured, or at least prevented; for in the year 1820, having the management of my son's estate, in the parish of Cubert, whose flock of sheep were infected with the Rot, I desired Mr. Carvolth of the parish of Newlyn, to undertake the cure of them; after giving his medicines, he got them in a good state of health, so that they made very fat sheep the next season.

J. JOHNS.

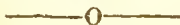
Trevelth, April 5th, 1826.

CERTIFICATE 13.

In the month of January, 1826, a number of my ewes (being with lamb) were struck with blindness, some few of them were so bad that their eyes rotted almost out of their heads, so that scales grew over them. After yeaning, these were unable to eat for some time, or to take any care of their lambs, and appeared to be in extreme pain, but by bleeding them, according to Mr. Carvolth's direction, and bathing their eyes with his preparation, their sight was restored and they became perfectly healthy.

SIMON SEARLE.

Crantock, 13th May, 1826.

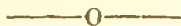


CERTIFICATE 14.

In the fall of the year 1824, I had six sheep infected with the scab, I applied to Mr. Carvolth, who struck them with a preparation, which had the effect of completely curing them.

WILLIAM ROWE.

Trevoal, May 3rd. 1826.



CERTIFICATE 15.

This is to certify, that Mr. Andrew Carvolth, in the year 1819, in the course of six months, made a perfect cure of the scab in my flock of sheep, to the number of 250. The disorder had been in the flock for two years before. I think Mr. Carvolth to be a perfect judge of the complaint, and capable of curing a flock of sheep, infected with it, in a short time.

GEORGE LOVERING.

St Columb, Feb 14th, 1826.

CERTIFICATE 16.

This is to certify, that in the year 1818, in consequence of my sheep having the scab, I applied to Mr. Carvolth, of Newlyn, who perfectly cured them in six months; and they have never had the least symptom of the disease since.

WILLIAM H. MIDDLECOAT.

Veryan, 8th March, 1826.



CERTIFICATE 17.

In 1821, one of my Mares had the Mange, and infected all my other Horses. The following year the complaint returned on her, and continued to baffle the attempts of those persons to whom I applied and by whom she was struck four times, in vain. I then despaired of ever getting her cured, but requesting Mr. Carvolth, of Newlyn, to take her in hand, he cured her by one striking; she grew very fat soon after, and the disease never returned.

WILLIAM RESKILLY.

St. Enoder, Feb. 1st 1826



CERTIFICATE 18.

This is to certify to whom it may concern, that having my flock infested with the scab for a considerable time, and hearing that Mr. Andrew Carvolth, of Newlyn, had been successful in curing it, I desired

him to undertake the cure of them. This he did and got them perfectly sound in a short time; and since that period they have been entirely free from the disease. This took place in the year 1820. About two years after, I had sixteen horses and colts very badly infected with the mange; he also perfectly cured them by once striking; and with what he gave them internally, got them as healthy as ever, and completely free from the disease.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.

Perranzabuloe, 3rd April, 1826

—O—

CERTIFICATE 19.

I do hereby certify that my sheep which were very bad with the scab, were perfectly cured by Mr. Carvolth, in October and November, 1825

JAMES SWAN.

Treluddra, April 25th, 1826.

—O—

CERTIFICATE 20.

I do hereby certify, that about the year 1811, my master had a Ram that had the scab, which Mr. Carvolth perfectly cured; and also about 1814, my master's flock had the scab, which Mr Carvolth also cured.

Witness my hand, this 18th day of March, 1826

JOHN RUNDLE,

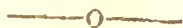
Servant to the late Mr. John Philp, of Laddock.

CERTIFICATE 21.

I beg to inform the Public, that I return my most sincere thanks to Mr. A. Carvolth, for the benefit done me in my flock of sheep. Mr. C. cured, in the year 1820, 70 Ewes of the scab, so that I sold the whole the ensuing year for their full value.

A. ROGERS.

Trevellan, Feock, 15th April, 1826.

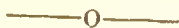


CERTIFICATE 22.

My horse being very much pestered with the mange in the year 1818, I mentioned the case to Mr. Carvolth, of Newlyn, who applied his ointment prepared for that purpose, which soon perfectly cured the whole. I have made this public for the benefit of any who may have the misfortune to have horses afflicted in a similar way.

JOHN REPPER.

Ellenglaze, Cubert, May, 1826



CERTIFICATE 23.

In the year 1822 three of my horses were troubled with that disagreeable disease, called the mange, Mr. Carvolth, of Newlyn, cured them, and they became very fat, and perfectly clean:

WILLIAM SLEEMAN

Trebiskin, Cubert, May 1826.

CERTIFICATE 24.

In the year 1823, I had the misfortune of having all my horses infected with the mange; hearing that Mr. Carvolth of Newlyn, was a sale hand for curing that disease, I asked him what he would charge for curing them, he told me; but at the same time recommended me to apply to a neighbour, whom he thought might cure them for me at a lower price. My neighbour struck them but did not perform a cure. The next year the disease returned with greater violence than before. I then shewed them to Mr. Carvolth, who immediately prepared an ointment, and cured them speedily; and I never saw any horses thrive so fast as they did afterwards.

THOMAS HOSKIN.

St. Allen Feb. 1826.

ERRATA—Certificate 11, the 5th line, instead of Sheep Rot, read "Foot-Rot."

